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ALL IN A SHORT HOUR

Nipe Harbor Taken, Three Forts
Silenced

AND GUNBOAT JORGE JUAN SUNK

Vicious Work of the Topeka, An-
napolis, Wasp and Leyden.

FURIOUS CANNONADING

Five troops of cavalry at Camp
Alger are to go to Porto Rico.

No news is expected from Gen-
eral Miles for a day or two, as he is
out of reach of cable stations.

The letter of Garcia to Shafter has
not been received at the War De-
partment.

The naval war board was at the
White House for a long time today
discussing the situation.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 3, 11:50 a.m.—
Acting under orders from Rear Admiral
Sampson, four American warships on
Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor
of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the
province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a
furious bombardment took possession of
the harbor as a base of operations for the
Porto Rico campaign.

It is understood, however, that the plans
have been changed since in consequence of
the occupation of Santiago by the United
States forces, and that Nipe will not be
used for the purpose originally intended.

The vessels engaged were the Topeka,
Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden. In the
course of an hour they silenced three forts,
sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and
the Juan Jorge, as before reported, and
scattered Spanish riflemen who had taken
part in the engagement.

For a week or more the Topeka had been
blockading the northern coast between
Cape Lucrécia and Caimon, with strict or-
ders from Commodore Howell not to at-
tempt an entrance into any of the harbors.

A few days ago, while cruising past Nipe,
which is about midway in the blockade line
and directly across the island from the city
of Santiago, an armored launch about 100
feet long came out and fired two shells,
both of which, however, fell short.

Chased by the Topeka.

The Topeka returned the fire and chased
the launch into the harbor, but in conse-
quence of Commodore Howell's orders could
not follow her in.

On Thursday the Annapolis, Wasp and
Leyden came from Santiago, and Capt.
Hunker of the Annapolis, who was ranking
officer, was surprised to learn that Nipe
had not been taken.

Admiral Sampson had understood that
this had been done and had orders for the
monitors to proceed to the Porto Rico cam-
paign to rendezvous there. When the situ-
ation had been cleared up Capt. Hunker
ordered the ships to go in.

The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest
of the quartet, led the way, followed by the
Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried
a heavier battery, brought up the rear.

The channel leading into the harbor was
very narrow, and on a bluff to the right,
called Glory Point, was a fort and signal
station. As the American ships entered
the Spaniards were signaling in a lively
fashion with a blue ball and flag appar-
ently notifying the Spanish ships in the
harbor, which were the Jorge Juan, two
smaller gunboats and the armored launch
before mentioned.

The Fort Fired.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the
point the fort fired a dozen shells, none of
which, however, fell near them, and the
Topeka returned the fire with her three-
pounders.

Immediately the Spaniards de-
serted the fort and, while the Topeka
continued to send shells into the harbor,
the other three monitors opened fire on
riflemen on the beach returned the fire
with a few wild shots, but, they, too, were
quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller
guns. The Topeka also discharged two
torpedoes. At the same time another small
fort to the left of the channel fired on the
American ships, but it was silenced as
easily as the other.

In the mean while, the Wasp and Leyden
had taken up a position in the northwest-
ern portion of the harbor and opened fire
across the water at the Jorge Juan, which
lay to the southeast, in the front of the town
of Mayari. Her position was about a mile
and a quarter from the beach and behind
her a third fort stood on an eminence. This
fort opened fire on the Wasp and Leyden,
and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up
the Spanish gunboat joined in the fight,
and a general battle followed.

Sank the Jorge Juan.

The Topeka anchored in the middle of
the harbor about 4000 yards from the
Jorge Juan, and the other three American
boats drew up on either side and formed a
semi-circle. They then closed in on the
Spanish ship, pouring a destructive fire
at her and the fort beyond. The Topeka
sent four-inch shells crashing into the
Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank
within twenty minutes.

When the firing became heavy the offi-
cers and crew of the Spaniard put off in
small boats, made the shore under a heavy
fire and escaped into the woods.

The Spanish ship, which was how gun-
fired on an elevation of 4,500 yards, dropped
square into Mayari fort, the Spanish pen-
nons and two machine guns were run up.
This ended the short but one of the most
vicious battles of the war.

All the American ships sent small boats
ashore. The Spanish riflemen, that of the
Topeka being under command of Lieuten-
ant Niblack, the former naval attaché at
Vienna and Rome.

They found that the Jorge Juan's fore-
castle had been entirely ripped away by
the Topeka's four-inch shells, and that her
fore and main masts and crew staff were
carried off. It is thought the Spaniards
scuttled her before abandoning the vessel.

The Jorge Juan was a three-masted, one-
funnelled ship of 900 tons and 1,100 horse-
power. She was 263 feet long, 35 feet wide
and 12 feet draft. She carried a crew of
140 men and had 120 tons of coal. Her bat-
tery was heavier than the Topeka's, the
biggest of the four attacking American
ships, consisting of three 4.7 Hotchkiss
guns and two machine guns.

Nipe harbor is twenty miles long and ten
miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains
and is admirably adapted as a base for any
campaign.

The Topeka, on her way into this port,
passed the Terror, Puritan and Montgom-
ery heading for Nipe.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Naval War Board Discusses the
Situation.

MORE WORK OUTLINED FOR THE NAVY

Lieut. Thomas Tells the President
About the First Fight.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PROMOTION

The White House looked almost deserted
today. Official callers were few, and the
President was not rushed, as has been the
case every day for so many months.

One of the noted visitors who was warm-
ly received was First Lieut. John R.
Thomas, the brave young officer severely
wounded in the fight in which Capt. Car-
ron was killed and while commanding the
company which Capt. Carron had so gall-
antly led. Lieut. Thomas is still looking
pale and walks with the aid of crutches.

He was taken to the President's room by
the elevator in the private part of the
house.

Lieut. Thomas, who was accompanied by
his father, Gov. Thomas, was asked many
questions by the President, and gave a
detailed account of the first bloody fight
with the Spaniards on Cuban soil.

Representatives Hitt, Hepburn and Gil-
son of Tennessee were among the other
callers. Representative Hitt will leave for
Chicago in a few days to prepare for the
journey to Hawaii as one of the Hawaiian
commissioners.

More Work for the Navy.

Secretary Long and the members of the
naval war board were at the White House
nearly two hours today, discussing the
situation. The Secretary said, "The general situation
as far as the navy is concerned." This con-
ference was necessary, the Secretary said,
"as the navy has practically finished its
work for the present, with the exception of
the sailing of the squadron of Commodore
Watson."

The Secretary then stated that the
squadron to go to Spain will sail when the
President sees fit. The Secretary spoke
as if it might be a good while before the
squadron will get away.

Secretary Long said that he did not have
any news from Manila. He expects the
Monterey to reach Manila about the 30 or
4th of August, and thinks the Monardoch
will arrive about a week after.

Beyond the bombardment of San Juan
and the sailing of Watson's squadron the
navy, as Secretary Long said, will be with-
out serious work until the Havana cam-
paign begins. Maintaining the blockade is
an easy and unexciting task. This is done
chiefly by auxiliary vessels, leaving the
fighting machines with no prospect of
work. Under these circumstances it is
thought that the Secretary and President
are planning fresh work for the navy.

What these plans are may not come out
for several days.

Lieut. Hobson's Promotion.

President McKinley and Secretary Long
have not reached a decision about the pro-
motion of Lieut. Hobson, and did not men-
tion the matter to the young officer yester-
day.

They take it for granted that Lieut. Hob-
son desires to be transferred to the line of
the navy, as stated some time ago by mem-
bers of the cabinet. This will require a
special act of Congress, postponing the pro-
motion until next winter. Lieut. Hob-
son desires to remain on the staff of the
navy his promotion can be made at once by
Secretary Long.

Lieut. Hobson will return to the city in a
few days and may then announce his prefer-
ence.

DISBELIEVED BY MR. DINGLEY.

Reported Threats of European Inter-
ference in the Philippines.

Representative Dingley of Maine, who has
been in the city in attendance upon the
meeting of the American members of the
Canadian commission, expects to leave for
his home this afternoon.

"Trade and industrial conditions in New
England have improved," said Mr. Dingley
to a Star reporter this afternoon, "but not
so much as would have been the case if it
were not for the war. In Maine the people
have benefited very little from the
demand for goods brought on by the war,
while the shipping industry of the state has
suffered."

What do you think will be the solving
of the Philippines problem?" Mr. Dingley
was asked.

"No one can tell at this time. Events
adjust themselves, and sometimes in a sud-
den and unexpected manner. The situation
will undoubtedly be taken care of as it
arises, and I would like to venture an
opinion in advance of what will be done.

"I feel sure, however, that there is no
foundation for the talk of alleged European
authorities regarding the powers for the
government may adopt for the Philippines. I
believe the rumored protests of the powers
of Europe will be found to be merely un-
authorized statements and will not result in
anything definite. The conduct of the
Germans at Manila is subject to criticism,
but their action, I believe, will not go be-
yond bonds."

"I do not pay any attention to the alleged
attitude of Europe protesting against the
sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the
coast of Spain. Such a position would be
untenable. This government is at war
with Spain, and we have a right to strike
her where and when we please. It remains
for us alone to say whether we will send
a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we con-
templated seizing and holding Spanish ter-
ritory on the continent of Europe, it might
cause disquietude among the powers for
fear that the balance of power might be
disturbed. They would have no right, how-
ever, to object to the harassing of the coast
and commerce by a fleet."

MAIL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Major James E. Stuart Placed in
Charge at Santiago.

The Postmaster General had a conference
this morning with his assistants upon the
subject of mail facilities at Santiago. It
was decided to place Maj. James E. Stuart
in charge of the office, and a telegram was
sent to him at Tampa to proceed at once
and take superintendence of affairs. It was
also agreed that only United States stamps
be used at that office and that the working
force, as far as practicable, be retained.

The various departments were directed to
send the necessary supplies at once, and it
is expected the office will be in satisfactory
working order within ten days.

Charles H. Calusha Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Charles H.
Calusha, adjutant general of the Nevada
National Guard, is dead at the German
hospital as a result of a surgical operation.
He was a native of New York, aged fifty-
three years.



UNCLE SAM: "BE PATIENT."

GEN. WOOD'S POSITION.

Not Governor General of Santiago, as
Reported.

It is said at the War Department that
Gen. Leonard Wood is not governor gen-
eral of Santiago, as has been erroneously
reported. And in fact there is no such offi-
cer at present as governor general, or even
military governor. It is explained that the
status is as follows: Gen. McKibbin, as se-
nior officer of the detail of American troops
in Santiago proper, was the command-
ing officer. He fell ill, and as Gen.
Wood was the second in rank, by virtue of
that fact he assumed command of all the
American troops in Santiago city, not very
numerous, according to Shafter's report.

The garrison has been kept down from a
desire to minimize the number of men ex-
posed to contagion. It happens, "fortu-
nately for Santiago, that Gen. Wood is a
most competent medical officer, so that he is,
above all of the general officers with
relieve the city from the unhealthy con-
ditions that are said to exist there and put
it in good sanitary order. It is surprising
how much can be accomplished by an
army officer acting with full powers in this
direction. The medical officers here recall
the fact that during the civil war, by the
adoption of rigid sanitary precautions and
insistence upon keeping the city clean,
Gen. Butler, while in command of the fed-
eral forces at New Orleans, managed to
absolutely exclude yellow fever from that
place, while the other gulf ports suffered
severely.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Medical Officers Pleased at the Re-
sults of Antiseptic Treatment.

Medical officers of the army are highly
pleased with the excellent results that are
being obtained from the antiseptic treat-
ment that has been given the wounded in
Cuba. The present war will afford the first
opportunity for testing this system of
treating gunshot wounds. When the war
department of the army was preparing a
text in medical science concerning the treat-
ment of gunshot wounds, which will be of
vital interest to the medical fraternity
throughout the world, and especially to
medical officers of the great standing
armies of Europe.

The antiseptic treatment that has been
used in Cuba was developed by Dr. Lister,
a Scotch surgeon, who gave his discoveries
to the world about twelve years ago, since
which time it has been tested in the
world in the treatment of gunshot wounds
and found to be highly successful. When
the present war broke out there was no
question about the success of the system,
but no opportunity had been had for test-
ing it on an extensive scale. During the
war between Turkey and Greece this same
system of treating gunshot wounds was
used, but the opportunity for testing its
efficiency was small.

The antiseptic treatment that has been
used is very simple, and is not only very
more effective than the treatment heretofore
commonly in use, but involves very little
cost on the part of medical officers. As treated
during the civil war a gunshot wound was
kept open in order to avoid blood poisoning,
and such a wound was frequently dressed
with a solution of iodine. Now an antiseptic
is applied to the wound and it is healed
and not even looked at for a week or
longer. The result is that wounds heal
that formerly would have proven fatal.

The interesting feature of the war in Cuba
has been that the antiseptic powder, the
medicated and other bandages necessary
for the treatment of the wounds were
officials at the State Department today.
Each man had his own hospital supplies
with him, and wounds were in many
cases dressed by soldiers for their com-
rades as successfully as if the work had
been performed by a skillful physician, and
the bandages were not removed by sur-
geons until a cure had practically been ef-
fected.

The medical department of the army in
this city has no reports of surgical opera-
tions in Cuba on which to make a com-
plete statement showing the exact results
of the treatment they have given the
wounded soldiers. Such reports will prob-
ably not be fully classified for several
months, but enough is now known of the
results of the treatment to show that it
has been entirely successful, and a very
great advance over the methods followed
during the civil war.

TROOPS RAPIDLY LANDING

Disembarkation of Second Manila Expedition
in Native Boats.

Absurd Insignia of Office Worn by
Aguinaldo—Alleged Agreement
of the Powers.

MANILA, July 19, via Hong Kong, July
22.—The disembarkation of the American
troops composing the second expedition is
being pushed with the utmost energy. The
Colorado regiment is already in the field
near Faramang, and other regiments will be
transferred without any loss of time from
the transports to the camp, in native boats.

The United States cruiser Boston has
been detailed to cover the landing parties.
She now occupies a position almost within
range of the guns of Fort Malate, which
is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson
is still at Cavite, but his troops are
ready to move.

The arrival here of the United States
monitor Monterey is anxiously expected.

The Monterey, with the collier Brutus,
left San Francisco for Manila on June 6,
but is believed to have been delayed, for
her sailing was again reported from San
Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Hon-
olulu on June 24, and left there again on
June 29.

Rebels Suffer Reverses.

LONDON, July 23.—The Hong Kong cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The latest mail from Manila reports
that the rebels have lately suffered several
reverses and have lost territory south of
Malate. Gen. Aguinaldo has issued an ab-
surd proclamation, dealing chiefly with
official insignia.

"He, as president of the Philippine min-
istry, is to wear a gold chain, with a gold
triangular pendant, engraved with 'sun
and three stars, and to carry a gold whis-
tle, as well as a stick with a gold handle
and a tassel of gold.

"The badges of innumerable other offi-
cials are minutely dealt with in the pro-
clamation.

"Mr. Williams, the United States consul
at Manila, has written as follows to Mr.
Wideman, American consul in Hong Kong:

"If the United States would let the
suzerain and protecting power, Aguinaldo
would hoist our flag and look to us for
honor and emolument which would be lib-
eral and lasting, and would be followed
by the largest measure of solid advance to
his people."

The Powers' Agreement.

LONDON, July 23.—The Berlin corre-
spondent of the Daily News says:

"The powers, with the exception of
Great Britain, have agreed not to show an
Anglo-American protest over the Phil-
ippines."

Friendly German Relations.

BERLIN, July 23.—A dispatch to the
Frankfurter Gazette from Shanghai as-
serts that the relations between the Ger-
mans and Americans at Manila are very
friendly.

TO AFFECT STOCKS.

Assigned Motive for Circulating Re-
ports of European Combination.

The often repeated report that the Eu-
ropean powers, except Great Britain, have
agreed to combine to prevent the United
States permanently occupying the Phil-
ippine Islands was called to the attention of
officials at the State Department today.

Secretary Day was out of the city, but
other officials declared their ignorance of
any such movement, and they gave no
credence to the report. The same report
has been circulated periodically for the
purpose, it is generally believed, of affect-
ing the stock market.

An Unfounded Rumor.

A rumor was being circulated today in
effect that Representative Hitt of Illinois
had resigned from the Hawaiian commis-
sion. To a Star reporter Mr. Hitt said this
rumor was without any foundation. In fact,
Mr. Hitt is making preparations for his
trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

BRICE WILL FIGHT McLEAN.

Former Senator Must Do It to Control
the Ohio State Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—The friends
of ex-Senator Brice here state that he is
about to enter the race for Senator
Foraker's seat. He is beginning early so
that he can completely control the party
machinery long before the supreme test
comes.

The denouement of the free silver sen-
timent in the country is Mr. Brice's hope.
As the wave of Bryanism seems to be
passing, Mr. Brice has decided that the
time is ripe for a return to the old party
creed.

The ex-senator's first efforts will be
directed toward securing substantial re-
cognition and possible control of the state
convention at Dayton. This, of course,
means a desperate fight against John R.
McLean. Mr. Brice will also take advan-
tage of the Ohio factional feud in the re-
publican party.

WILL BE SENT TO DEWEY.

An Elegant Box Containing the De-
gree Recently Conferred on Him.

Dr. Holland, chancellor of the University
of Pennsylvania, called at the Navy De-
partment today and delivered to Assistant
Secretary Allen a unique and elegant box
containing the degree of LL. D. conferred by
the University of Pennsylvania on Admiral
Dewey. With the degree are the insignia
of LL. D. and a doctor's hood of rich purple
velvet. The degree and insignia are en-
closed in a highly wrought box made of
Pennsylvania oak, lined with velvet and
bearing the university seal and colors. This
in turn is done up in a large silk American
flag, then wrapped in Manila paper and the
whole inclosed in a handsome outer box of
Vermont pine. Mr. Allen will forward the
box to Admiral Dewey at Manila.

TAKING EVERY PRECAUTION.

Representative Wadsworth on Yellow
Fever Conditions at the Front.

Representative Wadsworth of New York,
who has just come up from Santiago on the
St. Paul, was at the War and Navy De-
partments today. His visit to Santiago was
unofficial, for the purpose of personal ob-
servation. He arrived there just in time
to witness the last bombardment, and left
the day after the surrender. Speaking of
the conditions at Santiago, Mr. Wadsworth
said to a Star reporter that the yellow fe-
ver trouble did not appear to be so serious
as it was feared. While the cases were nu-
merous, they were not severe.

"The fact is," he said, "that many of the
cases put down as yellow fever are prob-
ably not that at all. The authorities are
taking every precaution and all suspicious
cases are being isolated and guarded as
if they were yellow fever, so as always to
be on the safe side. It is mostly malarial
fever. You see, our troops have been down
there now just about long enough to get
comparatively little rain and a breath of
heavy rain, with the exhalation from the
rank tropical vegetation, which they have
been exposed to, were calculated to give
them malaria. You can have no idea what
a rain is until you have been in one down
there. The water comes down as if it
were being poured steadily from buckets,
and the roads are simply gullies of mud
when it rains. The clay roads of Virginia
had to contend with during the war of
the rebellion, were nothing to these Cuban
roads, and the growth is so thick that you
cannot see twenty feet. Military opera-
tions under such conditions were naturally
humanly freighted with difficulties. It was
not possible to throw out a substantial
amount of medical supplies was not put
aboard the vessel. There was plenty of quinine and also plenty of
morphine with the medical corps, but there
was not enough of the latter drug to
be sent aboard the vessel. The Seneca
was not designed for a hospital ship, and
consequently there was a lack of necessary
facilities for the treatment of the sick and
wounded.

CONDITIONS ON THE SENECA.

Surgeon General Sternberg Requests
an Investigation.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army
has requested, through the adjutant gen-
eral's office, that an investigation be made
of the charges that the transport Seneca,
which brought sick and wounded from
Shafter's army to New York, left the for-
mer place with insufficient medical supplies
and was otherwise unfit for the work as-
signed to her. From letters which have
been received by General Sternberg, it ap-
pears that specially unfavorable conditions
prevailed and the surf was running high
when the ship was being loaded with her
human freight, though a substantial
amount of medical supplies was not put
aboard the vessel. There was plenty of quinine and also plenty of
morphine with the medical corps, but there
was not enough of the latter drug to
be sent aboard the vessel. The Seneca
was not designed for a hospital ship, and
consequently there was a lack of necessary
facilities for the treatment of the sick and
wounded.

FEVER AT FORT MONROE.

One Suspicious Case Reported to the
Surgeon General.

The surgeon general of the army has re-
ceived word from the surgeon in charge of
the army hospital at Fort Monroe saying
that there was one suspicious case of fever
at that place. This was in response to in-
quiries as to the truth of reports that
there were some cases of yellow fever at
that place. A conference will be had to-
morrow the surgeon in charge and the rep-
resentative of the marine hospital, and, if
deemed advisable, the suspected
patient will be removed to the quarantine
hospital for isolation.

Beach Hotel, at Galveston, Burned.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A special to the Post
Dispatch from Galveston, Tex., says: The
Beach Hotel, located on the Gulf front, and
one of the leading summer and winter re-
sorts in the south, burned today, entailing
a loss estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000.
Insurance only partial. W. E. Hughes of
Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis owned the
building, which has been closed for several
months.

GEN. MILES' PROGRESS

Out of Reach of a Cable Station for
Some Time.

GARCIA'S LETTER NOT RECEIVED HERE

Opposing Award to Spanish Trans-
atlantic Company.

THE SENECA'S CONDITION

Being how east of Cape Haitien and so
beyond the reach of cable stations for a
day or two, General Miles did not com-
municate with the War Department after
he left Mole St. Nicholas. It is assumed
by the War Department that all is well
with him, and that his flagship, the Yale,
with the remainder of the fleet, will cast
anchor tomorrow morning in the waters of
Porto Rico, at the point selected for the
debarcation. Thus, it may again happen
this Sunday, which has heretofore been so
lucky for American military and naval
operations during this war, will be fur-
ther distinguished as a day upon which
the Porto Rican campaign will be initiated.
The navy is now actively co-operating with
the army in making a success of Miles' ex-
pedition and will use every effort to land
his troops. Unfortunately nearly all the
available small boats of Sampson's fleet
were damaged, in many cases beyond ser-
vice, in making the landing at Santiago,
but it is expected that being well equipped
with lighters their loss will not be severely
felt.

OPPOSING THE AWARD.

Objection to Spanish Vessels Carry-
ing the Prisoners Home.

The letter sent by a New York attorney
to Secretary Alger protesting against the
award of the contract for carrying the
Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain
has not reached the official up to noon to-
day. All that has been received has been
the telegram from Attorney Robert L. Stan-
ton to the Secretary, notifying him that he
had been instructed to begin proceedings
to enjoin the award of the contract to the
Spanish company on the ground that it was
against public policy and good. Pending the
receipt of the letter, Col. Hecker, who ne-
gated the award, declines to make any
statement for publication. He declines to
discuss the award of the contract. The con-
tractors for transporting the men were Joseph
L. St. Johns, representing a syndicate of
manufacturers and United States contrac-
tors, who offered to ship the officers at
\$13.37 per capita and the men at \$24.87 per
capita.

According to Col. Hecker's unofficial in-
formation Mr. St. John is one of those who
desires that proceedings be instituted to
enjoin the execution of the contract. This
was quite surprising to the colonel, as Mr.
St. John had sent him a letter saying that
he (St. John) was happy to learn that the
contract had been placed advantageously
to our government and suggesting that if
he could be of any service that he be called
on, as there were vessels at his command.